BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. **BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1840.** **3,186.**

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War. corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are hereby requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding the Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 15, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 15, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the *Sesostris* Steamer will be despatched to Aden about the 15th or 16th Instant, and that Letters will be received at this office to go by her, which will be forwarded to Suez by the first available opportunity occurring after her arrival at Aden.

E. E. ELLIOT,
Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 13th July 1840.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that the letters of administration *ad Colligenda bona of Meerjaun Shamier*, formerly of Madras, Armenian Inhabitant deceased, granted to *Harry Forrester Constable* Esquire, the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Honorable the late Court of the Recorder of Bombay and his Successors in Office may be revoked and cancelled, and that letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits of the said deceased within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, may be gra[illegible] *Shamar* the daughter of the [illegible] and *Stephen Lazar* her husband [illegible]ons concerned therein are hereby [illegible] thereof.—Dated at Bombay this [illegible] of July 1840.

[illegible] WILLIAMS LEECH,
Petitioners Proctor.

[illegible]E.

[illegible] Office, THE DIRECTORY [illegible] ARMY, CIVILIANS, EUROPEAN [illegible]d to the latest [illegible]te, a[illegible] of H. H. [illegible]'s ARMY,—[illegible]wise containing [illegible]gulations relating [illegible]e three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful [illegible]bles and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications.

Bombay Gazette Office, 15th July 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day Wednesday the 15th Inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Sale, the following assortment of Goods viz. An Invoice of London made Saddlery, consisting of Stuffed and plain Gentlemen's Saddles, Military Ditto with mountings complete, Spare Weymouth, Military and Snaffle Bridles, Martingales, Surcingles, Girths &c. Also Jockey, Gig, and Hunting Whips.

On the same day—Spotted Muslins, Ginghams, Pocket Handkerchiefs &c.

Likewise an Assortment of Richly Gilt and plain China Furniture comprising Wardrobes, Book Cases, Couches, a round Table with Marble Slab, a set of handsome dining Tables in 7 Pieces, Easy Chairs, Arm Chairs, Tea Poys &c. &c. several cases of China Paper, Green Peas &c.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY HARNESS AND LAMPS FOR SALE.

COLLETT AND Co. Coach Makers, beg to intimate that they have just received from England a very superior investment of the above Articles. To ensure a speedy sale they have been moderately priced.

No. 13, Candawady Lane, Girgaum.

INDIAN LAUDABLE AND MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

RETURN PREMIUM.

THE Directors of the above Society, with reference to the concluding part of the 13th Rule of the Society, hereby give notice that, after making the provision for the security of the Society as directed in the former part of the rule, which *Provision amounts inclusve of the guarantee fund to 12 per cent. on the outstanding risks on the 1st instant, there remains return premium to the extent of fifteen (15) per cent. on the amount paid by each Subscriber during the current half year. This return premium is available to *all parties* insuring in the Society *without exception*, who have paid full half year's premium, and will be applied in reduction of the premium for the next half year in the case of those subscribers, who already have 10 per cent. on their respective amounts insured in the guarantee fund, and will be carried to the personal credit of those who have not as yet accumulated 10 per cent. thereon.

By authority of the Directors,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, June 15, 1840.

*Transferable to Premium Fund.. Co.'s Rs.		1,33,493
Guarantee Fund.....	„	3,19,000
	Co.s Rs.	4,52,493

With reference to the above, parties holding Policies in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society are reminded, that a half year's premium falls due on the 1st proximo, when they will be pleased to remit their respective premiums to the undersigned, who grant receipts for the same.

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, June 15, 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	„	1
Policies of Insurance.....	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	„	8
Bills of Lading.....	„	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	„	8

Bombay, 15th July 1840.

THE WEATHER.

RUTNAGHURRY.—In most parts of this Collectorate the rain was rather deficient from the 15th up to the 19th of last Month, owing to which the transplantation of rice and other agricultural operations were at a stand; in the Severndroog Petta, and the Soobah division of the Unjunwell Talooka, however, the fall was more favorable and in those portions of the Zillah the Ryots were proceeding without interruption in the preparation and cultivation of their fields.

TANNAH.—The Acting Collector of this Zillah reports that there was very little rain in the districts forming his charge from the 20th to the 26th, and that the people were beginning to apprehend damage to the Crops, if not soon refreshed by a seasonable fall.

CANDEISH.—In this Province there was, with some trifling exceptions, a total cessation of rain during the week ending the 26th of last Month, but this was hailed as a favorable state of things, as it enabled the cultivators to take advantage of the previous plentiful fall and busy themselves in sowing the Toosur or early crops, and preparing the ground for the Kureef or latter seed.

NUGGUR.—A general fall of rain was anxiously looked for in this Collectorate in which very little fell during the last week of the past month.

POONAH.—The rain was also scanty in this portion of the Deccan between the 19th and 26th, and the want of it was more severely felt in the Indapoor Purgunna than elsewhere. The Acting Collector added that as yet the Cultivation of this Zillah had not become general.

SHOLAPOOR.—In some of the districts of this eastern Collectorate there was little or no rain during the fortnight ending the 23rd ultimo, in consequence of which sowing was either not yet commenced, or suspended; in other districts, however, where there had been moderate showers sowing was in progress, though not actively, at the date of the Acting Collector's last report.

AHMEDABAD.—The report from this Collectorate states that there was little or no rain in any part of it during the week ending the 30th of last month.

KAIRA.—The greater part of the week, preceding the 26th, passed off without rain in the vicinity of the town of Kaira; but on the morning of the 27th, there were light showers, and in the evening there was heavy rain which lasted for two hours. The accounts from the Purgunnas were much of the same nature, and on the whole, this state of the weather, it was stated, was favorable, as it enabled the Ryots to carry on their field operations for which they required a little fair weather, the cloudy appearance of the Sky at the time the Collector wrote, indicated that there would be a speedy fall of rain; and it was also stated that up to the 27th of last month, the cultivation had extended to 52,390 Beegas.

SURAT.—The Principal Collector of this Zillah reports that seasonable supplies of rain fell throughout the districts under his charge during the week ending the 27th, and that the sowing of every description of Crop was proceeding favorably.

BROACH.—Throughout this Sub-Collectorate also, there had been several heavy showers during the same period, and husbandry was in full progress every where except along the course of the Kem river, where it was somewhat retarded in consequence of that river having overflowed its banks, and inundated the lands bordering it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Stories! 'od bless you I have none to tell, Sir."

SIR,—The efforts that you have exerted, through the medium of your paper in exhibiting the necessity of having a Theatre in this country—has urged me to take upon myself the liberty of my present step.

The Histrionic Art has long ceased to exist in this country—and what with having no Hall of Science or Picture Galleries to visit, no Concerts to attend or Museums to engage attention—the public mind has been in a sort of morbid torpor which will not permit itself to rouse from its state. It is now then—we hope when the Press teems with the question of the Drama—and when the Performers of the late Theatre have nobly come forward and offered their services—that public spirit—and public energy—will not be found wanting in the erection of such an edifice. A few fond lovers of the art may still be found in this distant country—who are now only lingering round the basis of the Institution—that will proudly come forward and lend their assistance—either with their purses or any other aid they can bestow—when public vote can be obtained for its erection, which we trust is no distant day.

The necessity of a Theatre can clearly be perceived—and assistance to make a valuable building of it will not be found wanting—but who is the bold individual who will step forward, and take upon himself to call forth a public Meeting to carry into effect this object? The small sum of Rupees 20,000 would make a beautiful little Covent Garden, and if at the rate of 100 Rs. a share—200 shares would speedily be filled up by the Lovers of the Muses—and a dividend to no small extent there is not a doubt would be produced before two years from the Building of the Institution had elapsed. The proprietors of the Stock—could of course sell out their shares to as much advantage as possible. Thus would the whole be confined to the community of the place alone and not to Government to dispose of the building, and amusement Thrice a Month could be had to the no small happiness of the public at large.

But antagonists can at all moments be found to urge their strenuous exertions for the destruction of such useful monuments of Instruction and pleasure.

The profanity and obscenity which generally exists in such atmospheres—could never for a moment pervade in such an institution in this country—where the Drama is performed by Gentlemen and the Sons of Gentlemen who, whatever they may be in private—must conduct themselves with that decorous propriety—in the presence of a public Body as will ensure them the respect due to them on their throwing off the mask—and which become their characters, their situations, and their names.

Need it then be otherwise said that consistency in every thing would be observed, and thus harmony exist and pleasure be had in conjunction with each other in a visit to the Theatre.

Thus it is to be hoped that the attention of the public will be brought to a sufficient footing to assist your laudable operations in the formation of a Theatre. Calcutta and Madras have their Theatres with numerous petty ones too—Kirkee a small territory belonging to this presidency has its own—and yet Bombay has none!!!

Energy and coldness of a nobler standard than what then existed, had been wanting on the demolition of our former Theatre—and we trust that this will not be found in the present case.—But, that every meaus may be had to carry into effect the formation of a Theatre—much to the honor, the amusement, and the credit of the populace of Bombay.

I am Sir, your most obedient Servant,
COMUS.

Bombay, 11th July 1840.

BENGAL AND BOMBAY STAFF ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have noticed at various times in your Journal several remarks respecting the difference of allowances to the Bengal and Bombay Staff, but I know not whether you are aware, that the troops composing the army of the Bombay presidency are not even paid alike. There are many allowances which the Government profess to pay in the current coin of the country in which the troops may be serving, which coin since the circulation of the new rupee has become greatly depreciated, and in fact in many places has entirely disappeared, and is never now issued in payment to the troops. Thus, while those Regiments serving in Bombay and Surat receive 33 rupees company allowance, those or the rest of Guzerat receive a trifle above 30, and there in the Deccan something more than 31½. But it is not the officers who feel this the most severely. The poor Ghoriwallas, grass cutters, and artificers, are those who suffer most, and while some receive only 4 rupees a month, they are mulcted the per centage from this small pittance, thus reducing their pay below that of a common biggarry. I have heard that an astringent letter has been sent in to government on this subject by one in authority, pointing out the injustice of the system, and urging its immediate discontinuance, but as yet no notice has been taken of it, though perhaps a few remarks from your Editorial pen may hasten forward a measure, which I will venture to say will give more general satisfaction, with far less expense to the state, than the equalization of the Bengal and Bombay

STAFF ALLOWANCE.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It has transpired pretty generally that, in consequence of certain proceedings by the Ladies Managing Committee of the Girls School at Byculla, some person, signing him, or her self, "A SUBSCRIBER," has circulated an anonymous letter; which having given serious offence to the Superintendent of the Schools, and the Secretary to the Committees, those Revd. Gentlemen immediately reminded the Society that their services were purely gratuitous, and very onerous, and that they were not disposed to endure what they considered insult, as well as hard work, for nothing! and after giving the most unqualified denial to certain imputations, supposed to be contained in the said anonymous letter, they tendered their resignations.

The general committee assembled to consider it, resolved in the motion of Mr. Crawford that, the anonymous letter was not deserving of any consideration, and begged the Revd. Gentlemen to accept their warm assurances of uninterrupted and undiminished confidence, and to continue their valuable services to the Institution.

So far, so well! but the question now is, why should so responsible and laborious a duty as the Secretary to the Schools he left to the gratuitous charity of any kind hearted good man who will undertake it; if any other arrangement could possibly be suggested?

The Secretary to the Elphinstone College is said to receive 200 rupees per month, and to exercise functions which would probably be as well managed by any steady individual of the class of uncovenanted servants, and which might perhaps be better left to such a person.

The Byculla Schools form no part of the establishment of the Elphinstone College and Native Education Society, but they are part of the system of general improvement; and if the College Council, who seem to have 200 rupees per month to give to a Secretary, were pleased to select some one, unoccupied by other weighty and well paid appointment under Government there would not only be no harm, but it would be sensibly and charitably done, to make such selection of a Secretary not already well salaried, and one whose whole time should be devoted to their duties; and in that case they might with perfect propriety enjoin it on their Secretary, as part of his responsibility, to perform the similar duties of the Byculla School also.

A Secretary of this class would have more time to employ for both Societies, than the present excellent and learned gentlemen, who bestow a fraction of their leisure, the one for 200 rupees per month in the Elphinstone College, the other gratuitously in the Byculla School, where the treasury is too low for salaries.

As respects Science and so forth; the Professors of the Elphinstone College have Science enough for all their College purposes and a quiet sensible clerk to receive and execute instructions is chiefly wanted for them as well as at Byculla. Sir John Awdry who is President of both institutions will do a good act if he provides for this against the next vacancy.

SPECTATOR.

THE CRITIQUE'S CRITIC CRITICIZED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent L.L.D. and A.S.S. seems as sad a Critic as he wishes to make me, but I hope his *essay* has been written in secret, for then *his friends* may not know what cause they have to blush.

Notwithstanding his being a "MIGHTY" lover to facetious effusions, he could not see that the word "*dying*" (the only orthographical error in the letter) was a quotation, and, moreover forming the gist of the sentence that the erroneous spelling had to be preserved.

Had he the discrimination of a Critic, your printer, by transforming what I had quoted as "Soucer" into "Saucer," and thus sadly blundering my sentence, gave him ample materials for etymological criticism—for he should (professing as he does, to be an "L.L.D. and A.S.S.") know very well that a "Saucer" cannot be either a "Specific" or "medicine."

Too humble to attempt qualifying for the honors with which your correspondent decks himself, and conscious that there are inmates of "Do-the-boys Hall" qualified to tatter my effusions, I must e'en appear in print whenever a desire to be useful or amusing urges me, tho' I may not have taken my Orthographical course. Awkward players make *clumsy* but *severe hits* at times, and it may be well for your correspondent to remember this when he next enters into a game with

M.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 10th June 1840.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—July 12.—Ship Fuzel Currim, from Juddah 26th June, Native Nacoda. *Passengers*—280 Nativea.

Do. 13.—Ship Aliet Rahiman, H. C. Lugrin, Master, from China 16th April, Singapore 16th May, and Anjeer 11th June. *Passengers*—6 Natives. Intelligence—Arrived at Singapore H. C. Steamer Atalanta, on the 15th May, all well. H. M. Ships Wellesly, Alligator, Larne, Cruizer, and Algerine—Brig Guy there. Passed Anjeer on the 10th June H. M. S. Melville, Rear Admiral Sir G. Elliott, H. M. Ship Bloude, 44, and 2 Sloop of War for China direct.

SAILED.—None.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

R I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Cleopatra.
Sloop Clive	Sesostris.
SCHOONERS.	Victoria.
Shannon and Mahi.	Berenice.
CUTTERS.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer
Margaret and Nurbudda.	Seaforth.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

ENGLISH.

Mahamudy.	William Turner.
Shannon.	Mary Milcheson,
Adele.	Bencoolen,
Catherine.	Thetis,
Sir John Herschel.	Monarch,
Cleveland.	Justina,
Julia,	Elizabeth Walker,
Rajasthan,	Salacia,
Crown,	Colchester,
Queen Victoria,	Majestic,
Abel Gower,	Lord Auckland,
Hindoostan,	Tartar,
Wilson,	Calcutta,
British King,	Quinten Leech,
Earl of Durham,	Euphrates,
Ann,	Colombo,
Caledonia,	Carnatic,

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Caroline,
Fort William.	Charles Forbes,
Cauderbux.	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Doulut Savoy,	Castle Huntly,
Lady Grant.	Futhel Rahimon,
Pittamber Savoy.	Drongan,
Earl of Clare.	Fazel Currim,
Bombay Castle.	Soobrow,
Lowjee Family.	Colonel Newal.
Helen.	Aliet Rahiman.

PORTUGUESE.	FRENCH.
Brig Simplicia.	Barque Naverino.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destinatio	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	persianGulf	23d July
Fort William...	J. JeejeebhoyE.	china.. ..	
The CeylonGovt. Steamer Seafortd..... ..	Frith..... ..	colombo ..	uncertain.
Shannon..	Forbes & Co..	Liverpool	
Lady Grant ...	.....		
Earl of Clare .	.....		
Lowjee Family.	.....		
Adele.....	Skinner andCo.	Singapoor.	dispatch.
Catherine.....	Forbes & Co..	Calcutta..	
Helen.....	.....	ditro.. ..	dispatch
Rajasthan.....	W. Nicol & Co	Liverpool	dispatch
Cleveland.....	Ritchie & Co..	ditto....	
Sir J. Herschel.	.....		
Jullia....	.....		
Crown....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	Do.. ...	Q.dispatch
Queen Victorin.	J. Jeejeebhoy..		
Abel Gower....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	calcutta ..	
Thetis....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	London ..	dispatch
Hindoostan....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..		
Wilson....	W. Nicol & Co.	clyde.. ..	
Caledonia.....	McGregor B. & Co....	Liverpool	Q.dispatch
Ann.....	Dirom carter & Co.....	clyde.. ..	
British King...	Skinner & Co..	Do.. ..	
Earl of Durham	Grey and Co..	London ..	dispatch
Mary Mitchelson	Foster and Co.		
William Turner.	Pollexfen Milne and co.....	calcutta ..	Q.dispatch
Bencoolen.....	Macvicar Burn and co.....	Sydney ..	
Justina..... ..	Wooler & co..	calcutta ..	in July.
Monarch.... ..	W. Nicol &Co.		
Salacia..... ..	Dirom, carter and co.....		
ElizabethWalker	.....		
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	calcutta..	
Charles Forbes..	H. Bhicajee..		
Colchester.. ..	.....		
Majestic.... ...	G. S. King Esq		
Castle Huntly..	cursetjee cawsjee and co..		
Lord Auckland.	Dirom carter& co.....	Uncertain	
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim		
Tartar..... ..	Remington and Co....		
Calcutta.... ..	Dirom Carter and Co.. ...		
Quinteen Leach.	.....		
Columbo..	Dirom Carter & co....		
Drongan..	.....		
Euphrates....	.....		
Carnatic.....	.....		
Coll Newell.. ..	.....		

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JULY 1840.	MORN. H M	AFT. H. M.
15th Wednesday..... ..	11 34	11 51
16th Thursday.....	0 10	0 26

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH JUNE.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

July 15—Wednesday.
16—Thursday.—Swithin.
17—Friday.
18—Saturday.
19—Sunday.—{ 5th Sunday after Trinity.—King George IV. Crowned, 1821.
20—Monday.—Margaret.
21—Tuesday.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 14TH JULY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36....	at	98 4	to	98 8
4 per Cent—1832	33. ..	at	104	to	104¼

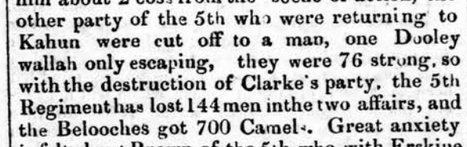
MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 13th.—Assistant Surgeon J.H. Carson, M. D.

DEPARTURES.

July 14th .—Cornet John L. Aitkin, Cavalry to Poonah.



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 15, 1840.

ARRIVED July 12, Ship *Fuzel Currim*, Nacodah, from Juddah 26th June.—*Passengers*: 280 Natives; 13, Ship *Aliet Rahiman*, H. C. Lugrin, Master, from China 16th April, Singapore 16th May, and Anjeer 11th June.—The following intelligence by this vessel are, of the Arrivals at Singapore of the Fleet destined to China with Troops.—H. C. Steamer *Atalanta* on the 16th May, all well; H. M. Ships *Wellesly*, *Alligator*, *Larne*, *Cruizer*, and *Algerine*; Brig *Guy* there.—Passed Anjeer on the 10th June H. M. S. *Melville*, Rear Admiral Sir G. Elliott; H. M. Ship *Blonde*, 44, and 2 Sloops of War for China direct.

THE excitement about a Theatre is still increasing. In a few days a plan which is under consideration will be prepared and promulgated to the public. It would be premature to ask for support until the Prospectus is published, but we caution our Dramatic friends to hold their hounds in the leash, the game will be started anon.

LETTERS of the 23rd of June have been received from Sukkur. The heat at present is intolerable. The Thermometer rising to 100 deg. in the House. The hot winds set in regularly every evening. The Thermometer in the sun gets up to 145 deg. and in the Seapoys Tents to 123. Many officers are sick and very few present for duty with their Regiments there. Poor Clarke was not killed on the spot but was taken and either killed or died of his wounds. The Belooches took him and buried him about 2 coss from the scene of action, the other party of the 5th who were returning to Kahun were cut off to a man, one Dooley wallah only escaping, they were 76 strong, so with the destruction of Clarke's party, the 5th Regiment has lost 144 men in the two affairs, and the Belooches got 700 Camels. Great anxiety is felt about Brown of the 5th, who with Erskine of the Artillery, and Dr. Glasse are shut up in Kahun, they have but 170 fighting men and the Belooches are said to muster 3000. Awful odds especially in a dark night. Letters have been received from the party up to the 17th June all well, but expecting to be attacked, provisioned however until the end of August, before which no Convoys can pass through the Hills. A force from Sukkur is to take the field and to consist of the 1st and 2nd Grenadiers, a Battery of 6 Guns, and a Company of Golundauze under Brigadier Stevenson. At Llehree the officers and men of the 5th Regiment are much afflicted with ulcers in the legs. It is said here that the Nepalese have declared war. That the Seiks refuse to have Kurruck Sing as a ruler. No late news from Cabul, the last was from McNaughten, that the Russians had passed Khiva and were in full march on Bokhara, whilst another Russian force accompanied by a Persian army was advancing on Herat. Every thing indicates great preparations and movements when the season opens. Some Sepahees have died from apoplexy.

Letters from *Bameean* via *Agra* state that in April the Mission moved to Siri Sing at Syghan a short time after its arrival there. The Mother, two Sisters, and three Nephews of Dost Mahommed came and claimed protection which was accorded, and they were forwarded through the Sheik Alee Huzara country (the Hajee Guk road being closed by snow) to Cabul. Abdool Rusheed Khan who deserted to us and did good service at Ghizni, was sent a long time ago to try and induce the Newab and Family to leave Kholoom, and on his return was to put an end to all negociations with the Walee and the Dost's Family. Abdool obeyed the order, and the consequence was that the Newab Jubbar Khan forthwith made a short march with the whole of the wives and children of the Dost and his party. Mahomed, Azim Khan, a son of Dost Mahommed's came in to the Mission at Syghan, and Gholam Beg the eldest son of Meer Walee also gave in and proceeded to Cabool to present Peshkuch and make his Father's submissions to the Shah and the English. On the 21st of May, Atma Dewan Begee, the old Hindoo Minister of Mahommed Moorad Beg arrived from Koondooz bringing news of Jublen Khan being on the road with the whole of the women and children. The Touladie man Shah Nuzzer came before the Political Agent with his sword suspended from his neck to indicate his submission to death. He was pardoned on condition of cultivating his lands and giving no more trouble. The Country about Syghan is quiet, but the Ajer tribe have been plundering towards Kahmurd, but it has been put a stop to since Meer Walee is made responsible for his tributaries behaviour to the Shah's subjects. At Bameean the spring has just commenced and the buds are bursting on the poplars in the Zearut at Syghan, the Summer is somewhat advanced while at Kholoom so great is the diversity of the climate, the crops are beginning to be gathered in. The climate at Bameean is pleasant, Thermometer 49d. at sunrise, and 69d. at Noon with cool air and an occasional shower.

WE promised our Readers in a former number, that we would revert, at a future opportunity, to the Question of Reform in the Post Office, and as no time is like the present and this important measure we consider ought, speedily to be carried into effect. We shall in this our present issue, submit our ideas on the subject. In the first place we would propose the erection of a Building suitable and worthy of, the Post Office of India,—such Building to have an Ingress and Egress similar to the Post Office in St. Martin's LeGrand, the Bombay Green from its central situation and contiguity to so many public as well as private offices would we think, be about the best spot Government could select to build upon. A question here arises, what would become of Lord Cornwallis's statue, place it in the centre of the building. One side of the Office to be devoted for the reception of letters within India, the other for China, Europe and other outports, the delivery of letters to be arranged in the same way.

An Establishment consisting of a Post Master General, Assistant, four European Clerks, two to superintend the delivery, and two, the receipt of all letters, together with an efficient number of Purvoes to be entertained. The Establishment of Natives employed in the Receiving Department and those in the Delivery to be entirely distinct, (which we believe at present is not the case), except on the arrival of an Overland Mail when the whole establishment to be employed in assorting the letters.—This we consider supposing the Establishment consisted in all of 50 persons might be effected in two hours after the delivery of the Mail at the Post Office. It frequently happens that great delay occurs in the Mail being sent on shore, measures ought to be taken to obviate this, a heavy fine on the Commander of the Vessel and his assistants in case of delay, would we think entirely prevent it. Supposing that 50 Boxes are received, each box contains 500 letters, surely any person who can read could assort 1 box an hour. Bins, (not small partitions which are at present in use) with each letter of the alphabet, largely painted thereon to be placed round the Delivery Room, so as to enable every assorter to throw the letter as directed, into as it were, Initial Box.—The letters for the merchants, according to the present system to be placed in their own boxes and delivered to their Peons, on the general assortment being finished.—The Europeans whom we propose to be employed, might also act as accountants and assist in the general correspondence of the office. In assorting Letters or Papers on the arrival of a Bag, great care to be taken that no peon be allowed to beat out of his track. We have often seen the Delivery peons employed in the Fort, with letters in their possession for residents at Mazagon, Byculla, &c., —this should not be.—A Bag on the arrival of a Post should set aside for the reception of letters *outside* the Fort, and Light Carts, similar to the Mail Carts in London employed.—An intelligent and trustworthy Purvoe accompanying them to collect the Postage and direct the driver in his course.—On the first starting of this scheme, Government we are aware would be put to some expense, but we are confident, if it was properly managed, it would answer in the end, and be a saving compared with the present system of sending out peons. The Post Office to be open for the reception and delivery of letters from eight in the morning till eight at night. On the departure of a Steamer for Suez, the bag to be kept open till within two hours of the appointed time of the sailing of the vessel. Letters received after, to pay a fine of half a rupee each. On the departure of a Ship for any port, the bag of the same to be kept open till within one hour of the vessel leaving her moorings,—the Pilots of such vessels to be required, previous to their going on board to call at the Post Office and make a report of the hour of departure of the Vessel.—Letters received after the appointed hour to pay a fine of half a rupee each to defray the expences of an Extra Bag being made up and despatched by the time the Vessel arrives in the middle ground on the arrival of an Overland Mail.—As an accommodation to ourselves and Brothers of the Press, we would submit a Purvoe from each office being admitted, so as to deliver the papers received immediately they have come to hand,—but on no account whatever, any other persons except those actually borne on the strength of the Establishment to enter the delivery room during the time the assorting is taking place.

OUR brother of the *Courier* is still unconvinced that enquiry is good for the Post Office Committee or willing that an appeal for the assistance of that Public, who are most concerned in the matter should be made. His comparison of the Post Office here with Committees of the House of Commons is not the most felicitous in the world. Those Committees have the power of summoning any witness they please and examining them, and it is a known fact that they do exercise that right. Now the Post Office Committee here possesses no such powers, and in fact without some such advertisement as has been in our opinion so judiciously promulgated, we know not how hints were to be received or a desire for extraordinary information demonstrated. It also evinces a becoming spirit in the Committee in showing themselves above the vanity of little minds, and caring not so much for the originality of their measures as by any means and suggestions whatsoever to promote the general benefit of their fellow citizens We are persuaded that their "notification" will not be a work of supererogation. Cicero said, "the three great requisites of an orator were action, action, action." Substituting for that the word "Impudency" and we should say the duties of a Bombay Post Office Committee man for the present are pretty clearly defined by it.

OUR Contemporary of the Calcutta *Commercial Advertiser* has thought proper to give us "the reply churlish" to our "retort courteous." He would not only forsooth not allow Bombay to have lotteries to beautify the Town and its environs and make useful improvements, but said "If we wanted a new Gallows in "Calcutta, we suppose Bombay would want "one too." Now mind he committed *felo de se*, and hung himself on that erection. It was not of Bombay manufacture we had nothing to do with it, except an anxious wish to attend our respected contemporary's voluntary Swing. There is a great want of fairness in the notice taken by the *Commercial Advertiser* in not publishing our article which he cuts up in the same day's issue of his Journal. If he had. The Editors of Calcutta would have seen (*not excepting Englishman*) that we never wished to see their useful career cut off by a Twopenny cord as the *Commercial Advertiser* has stated. We merely said that if the Gentlemen who had opposed all Bombay improvements chose to take an airing upon nothing on the *Commercial Advertiser's* gallows. Many Bombayites would like to attend to shew their respect and would wear white Gloves and Nosegays, & sing a chorus to cheer the last moments of their political existence. We plead guilty to the soft impeachment of being young (at least as a Journalist) but we take leave to trust that vigorous and intelligent youth (in Journalizing at least) is as much appreciated by the public as querrulous senelity or prating imbecility, Our friend, the *Commercial Advertiser* has assigned us the task of Jack Ketch, and we shall feel honored by assisting at giving a finish to his schemes whenever he puts his head in the noose.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

In a late number of the *Advertiser* we advocated the equitableness of Calcutta being placed on a par regards Steam Communication with Bombay. Our Bombay cotemporary of the *Gazette* is pleased to assert that we were possessed of a *malus animus*, while indulging in these comments; and so much indeed is he hurt at our calling into question the infallibility of steam arrangements at Bombay, and its Post Office Regulations, that he has actually *mirabile dictu* proposed that we should swing on a gallows, and hints "in the most delicate manner possible," that, if all our metropolitan cotemporaries were to undergo the same operation, it would not, in the slightest degree, be a disgreeable spectacle to the Bombayans, who would be sure to attend with nosegays and white gloves on the occasion.

Our cotemporary is but yet an infant in his editorial career—we cannot, therefore, but smile at his simple vagaries and uncommonly pleasant humour. We really do not wish to discourage him in his puerile attempts, for we all [illegible] little boys and girls are very fond of [illegible] Newgate Calendar—and the poor [illegible] of the *Gazette* has been apparently s[illegible] with the graphic scenes attendant on [illegible] ons of criminals, that he cannot think [illegible] her subject than a gallows! We hope [illegible] s no fear his own account. It w[illegible] y a bold truly clever trick thus [illegible] d all the ta Editors to their l[illegible] *route* No one but a Bom[illegible] *could* of such a novel a[illegible] his literary o[illegible] Ketch, howe[illegible] jection to rec[illegible] *zette*, as the [illegible] vocation, un[illegible] of old [illegible] upon him. Mordecai [illegible] ter all, this sen[illegible] cutta Edi[illegible] *ishman* excepted) to[illegible] is not a r[illegible] te or gentlemanly proposal on the part of [illegible] *y little brother* of the *Ga zette*;—but then [illegible] readers well know, that we cannot expect any thing from a pig but a gruut, and what

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[redacted] a Bombay Editor—but Bom- [redacted] of the same paper our prattling [redacted] observed that "officers have generally [redacted] what they have learned at school and [redacted] nd lessons of life must and will be learn- [redacted] n the stern tutor experience alone." A swing from the gallows would be stern enough we should imagine. But if officers are profited by what they learn at school, our little brother has, profited in a very small degree; or perhaps, he was in the habit of hiding behind the door, while lessons on the principles of common decorum were being doled forth. Why will the "mewling puling infant," display such snappishness in affairs which relate to his predecessor. We fear that like the [redacted]*lishman*, which has long fallen from its high state—he must have been in want of some subject to occupy his editorial columns.—*Comml. Adver. June* 30.

The following is an extract of a letter just received from Dinapore:—

"A most horrible occurrence has just taken place here in the family of Mrs. J. B. Garland. It appears that one of the servants, who had been treated with confidence by his mistress, for some cause that is at present unknown, attacked and wounded with a sword all the members of the family, excepting only the youngest child, who was saved, on account of his being asleep.

"I regret to add, that Mrs. J. B. Garland has since died of lock-jaw, occasioned by the wounds she received. One of the sons named Henry received a cut in the left arm above the wrist, while ant other, William, had his left hand entirely severed at the wrist, and has received dreadful cuts about the head. An unfortunate young lady Miss Moochnee was also most severely and dangerously wounded about the neck, arms, and back, the little finger of the right hand being cut clean off I cannot, in fact, properly describe the state of the poor boys and girl.

"The scoundrel who committed this deed has been fortunately captured, and is now in confinement at Patna. He appears to have totally given himself up to despair, and the rascally coward now evinces that meanness of spirit which induced him to attack a helpless female, her young children and an unprotected girl. Had not precautionary measures been adopted by the Police authorities, he would certainly have been torn to pieces by the European soldiery who are highly exasperated. The perpetrator of these horrid crimes, will take his trial so soon as the parties wounded have sufficiently recovered to attend the Court, when I hope I shall have the satisfaction of seeing the villain swing for his barbarity."—*Comml. Adver. June* 1.

Our Bombay cotemporaries seem to be annoyed by the strictures of the Calcutta Press, or a portion of it, regarding Government Lotteries in general and the projected Bombay Lottery in particular. They seem to think that as there is a Government Lottery in Bengal and another in Madras, there ought to be one in Bombay; but we cannot wish them anything better than that they may be disappointed. If we were inclined to be selfish, we should say "For Heaven's sake, take ours." We do not know any thing that we would part with more readily, unless it be our DUST. All the argumentative ingenuity, which has ever been brought to bolster up a bad cause, can never convince us, nor, we think, one right-minded man, that a Public Lottery is not a public evil, and one, too, of considerable magnitude. It may seem paradoxical to make the assertion, but we really believe that the winners suffer more than the losers, though the latter of course constitute a very overwhelming majority. We have not the smallest doubt that many and many a man has been ruined utterly by drawing a large prize in the lottery, and there are people, in indigent circumstances, we know, who, if they had profitably invested the money which they have laid out on Lottery-tickets, during a long life of Government Gambling, would be able to purchase with that money and its proceeds a very comfortable annuity. The extent of private mischief is incalculable—and so again we advise our Bombay brethren to "have none of it." A sensible writer in the *North American Review* says,

"The young adventurer, after drawing his first blank, tries a second time; and when each successive drawing adds to his disappointment, he is still eager in pursuit of the phantom which decoys him, but ever eludes his grasp. Often when he has spent his lawful earnings in the purchase of tickets, he is so earnest and determined that nothing can oppose him in his course, and that honor, honesty and integrity all forsake him.

On the other hand, the man who calls himself 'the favorite of fortune' and wins the highest prize is scarcely ever satisfied. We hardly hear of an individual, thus obtaining the object of his ambition, who does not dip again, and deeply, into these exciting waters. We are furnished with many facts in reference to those who thus continue to purchase without winning, even when they are driven to unlawful means of acquiring money, and to those who are ruined by drawing high prizes; who, being inducted not only to continue gaming, but also to neglect their regular employment, contract idle, and too often vicious habits, and finally involve themselves and familes in disgrace and ruin."

It is stated in this same review, that the night following the drawing (of a certain London Lottery) was signalized "by *fifty suicides*." We are inclin[redacted] that this is a Yankeism.—*Hur-k*[redacted]

[redacted]TERN PROVINCES.

([redacted]*gra Ukhbar, July* 4.)

[redacted] letters from Cabool of so [redacted]6th June, which, however, [redacted]portance. The late defeat [redacted]derson's victory" as the [redacted]h Sooja's Contingent, [redacted]s it, has been followed [redacted] following gleanings [redacted] the news there is. [redacted]der of the Dost's [redacted]as again returned [redacted] having received [redacted]im that Dost [redacted]ted. The Per- [redacted]l turned off [redacted]t such a [redacted] Force [redacted] Shah [redacted]e of

the Russians, (who have a large force on the southern side of the Caspian.) It is said, that Major Todd has been given to understand that if a British Force crosses the Hindoo Khoosh, a Persian and Russian Army will move upon Herat. Sir W. Macnaghten is most anxious for an advance upon Bokhara with the view of liberating Col. Stoddart, but under existing circumstances and with our present limited means, there is little chance of that Officer obtaining his release, and he may thank Russian intrigue for being a prisoner. Of the Orenburgh Corps we have lately heard nothing, but of course have various reports; some say they have failed, others that if they have, it is an intended failure for the purpose of bringing on a large Force, but by the only accounts we can go, those which were last received, they had been very comfortably encamped on the Emba for some months. Herat is now the point the Politicals are looking to, and Lieutenant North has already made a road between Herat and Candahar, and Sir W. McNaghten with the King and Sir Willoughby leave this for the latter place early in September. Added to this, Burnes and the Envoy declare that an army must always remain in Affghanistan and knowing there is no chance of being withdrawn, and our Politicals maintaining that Russia and the Russians are not yet prepared to advance, every one is most anxiously looking out for a relief.

Our chosen king Shah Soojah—a kind of le Dessé among the Affghans—now and then shews his teeth, buying, building, and altering buildings, and expecting the Envoy to throw away coin upon him. He has lately taken a new step in profligacy by certain additions to his Zunana, and is all for raising Affghan corps of horse. According to his well devised plans, the Suwars are to reside in their villages, and—the expense to be defrayed by us! There are to be no English Officers attached to this force—none to discipline them or prevent fraud. The Envoy will not, of course, listen to such arrangements. How far they are calculated to succeed may be gathered from the fact, that the two Affghan corps, already raised under Lieutenant Trevor, consisting nominally of 2,000 men, are perfectly useless, as there are not actually 20 horsemen in Cabool belonging to them. So much for the man for whom we have displaced Dost Mohnmud!

Nothing has yet been heard of Lieut. Shakespeare, but as the dawk runs in 10 days between Herat and Cabool, we hope soon to know what the Russians are doing. Sturt has left for the Hindoo khoosh to survey the Passes, and a Corps of Pioneers is being raised to make a road to Bulk. Barracks for two Regiments will be finished by October. A strong force will be employed against Bajour in November. The Russians have remonstrated and are quite indignant at Captain Abbott having been sent to Khiva. As for this old fool Shah Soojah, he has been showing the cloven foot, and seems to forget who placed him on the throne, and perhaps is not aware, that those who made him King, can unmake him, should there be a necessity for doing so.

THE *Hurkaru* lends its support (weighty obligation!) to Dr. Lord and the other political fry to the westward, who are learning their business at the expense of the reputation of the country and the safety of our possessions. In this chivalrous spirit, Hurky denies some letters addressed to us, as belonging to the assassin-in the dark order and such twaddle, but several of these same letters remain undisproved to this hour. Against such nothingness we would not of course take the trouble to defend our Correspondents (who can when necessary do it so well themselves) and indeed would not have noticed the subject at all, were it not to quote the following from the *Hurkaru*, in favour of the *chef* of our boy diplomatists—Dr. Lord.

"We perceive that Dr. Lord, Political Agent at Bameean, has addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Agra Ukhbar*, concerning the recent attacks, which have been made upon him in that journal, by a writer signing himself Conservative, whose assertions, with regard to the Fouladi affair, were most triumphantly refuted, a few days ago, by a correspondent of the *Hurkaru*. We know nothing of Dr. Lord, but we have a great respect for truth and justice, and were glad, therefore to see the virulent accusations of an intemperate anonymous writer, fall to the ground, rendered utterly powerless by the authentic statements of a disinterested party, urged to come forward in defence of Dr. Lord, by no other feelings than those, which stimulate a generous nature to disprove, if he can, the calumnies which have been heaped on a fellow creature. But Dr. Lord has stepped forth himself, and, in so doing, has committed an act of egregious indiscretion. He had far better have held his peace, for his letter to the Editor of the *Agra Ukhbar*, contains nothing more than a general denial of the charges brought against him, which will have no sort of effect upon any one, if such a person there be, who has given credit to Conservative's exaggerations. The letter, which we published, will be of more service, and as a copy of it was we believe, sent to the *Agra Ukhbar*, we hope that it will be extensively circulated. Had the Doctor known that such a letter had been written, it is probable that he would have retained a dignified silence—a far better course than that which he has adopted, and which has only exposed him to ridicule. It was too absurd to write a letter to a public print, for no other reason in the world, as far as we can see, than to inform the world that he is tongue-tied"

After this we hope to see the fair comments made upon Dr. L—'s public proceedings in our paper and elsewhere, meet with the consideration they deserve, likely as they are to direct attention upon a quarter, where we are not in a position to commit blunders. Dr. L—it is admitted, has committed a rather ugly one in addressing us (as he has also the *Hurkaru*) and if in this small point why not in others of magnitude? It is so trifling stake we are playing for in Affghanistan, and no private consideration should prevent a close and honest scrutiny of our game.—*Ibid.*

News of the China expedition to the 30th of May had reached Calcutta. A part of the squadron had sailed for Canton, and it was expected, that the Blockade would commence by the 1st of June. Mr. Lin is taking no steps for our reception, and as far as appearances now go, we will, to use the language of the turf—walk over the course.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

(*From the United Service Gazette, July* 3.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—The 39th Native Infantry reached Bellary on the morning of the 23d ultimo. This Corps notwithstanding its exposure for the last ten months, is in high health and the finest possible order. The party of Foot Artillery recently relieved at Kurnool, returned to Division Head Quarters with the 39th Native Infantry. Major General Woulfe inspected the 5th Cavalry, dismounted, in marching order, on the morning of the 22d ult. and the Sadlery, Remount Horses, Horse Lines and Regimental Schools on the followiug day. Our Correspondent mentions that the horses of this Regiment have apparently never completely recovered their condition since the Epidemic which prevailed amongst them a few weeks since, notwithstanding that they have had little work lately and that every attention has been paid to their grooming. We are glad to learn that the corps recruiting from the Northward are fast completing in numbers. The 52d, we know, have been complete since March last: its recruits are mostly from the Northen Division, as the Hindoostan men procurable about Sholapore, [its Station,] many of whom are anxious for service, are not to be depended upon, and generally walk off the moment that they discover the unplensant nature of a Sepoys initiatory lessons. Government have at last procured Tonnage for the conveyance of a part of the 37th Regiment to the Eastward, for which the *Bengal Packet* has been taken up, but as she cannot *properly* accommodate above 200 men, the remainder of the Corps must still in all probability be delayed for some time longer.

SHOLAPORE.—We learn from Sholapore that the high price of every article of consumption at that Station is a very serious evil to such Sepoys as have their families present with the Corps there, and who have the greatest difficulty in supporting them. On comparing the *Nirrucks* of the several Stations of the Army, it appears to us that the Sholapore prices greatly exceed those of any other place, and this is more especially felt by the men with families, in consequence of the frequency of Detachment duties, whereby the poor fellows are put to additional expense; since when separated from their families they of course are necessitated to spend more than when the whole are together. The duties too are most harassing from their frequency, as may be judged of, when we state that nearly the whole of the men of the 52d have, since the corps arrived at Sholapore, nineteen months ago, been *twice* on Detachment; this arises, we are told, from the continnal call for Guards to escort prisoners and treasure to Poonah and which bears very heavily on this single Corps.

Heavy rain fell about Sholapore in the early part of last month, but it seems to have been driven away by a strong Westerly wind which has latterly blown without intermission. The troops at the Station are represented as generally healthy, tho' many of the Sepoys are suffering from *Naroo* or Guinea worm. A report seems to be prevalent amongst the 52d, that the Corps is to change places with the 39th, we cannot however learn that there is any truth in the rumour, which we moreover believe to be quite devoid of foundation.—*Ibid.*

BELLARY.—A Correspondent at Bellary informs us that the hot weather has entirely disappeared for the Season, in the Ceded Districts. The weather at present pleasantly cloudy during the day, and the mornings and evenings are delightfully cool.—*Ibid.*

TRICHINOPOLY.—We are indebted to a Correspondent at Trichinopoly for the following account of a robbery and murder lately committed at that Station.

"On the 20th of last month a considerable robbery was committed here in the house rented by a Goldsmith wherein another Goldsmith also resided. I shall distinguish them as A and B. The family of A had all gone out leaving only a little boy in care of the house and who was in possession of the keys. B it seems taking advantage of the other's absence and the extreme youth of the child induced him to give up the keys, wherewith he opened the rooms belonging to A and abstracted therefrom a quantity of jewels. On the following day the loss was discovered by A and on questioning the boy it appears that he mentioned what had taken place, upon which A accused B. who denied the charge and thus the affair remained till night, when the unfortunate boy was it is supposed seized by B and thrown into a Bowry opposite to the house. The body was there discovered the following morning and an enquiry being instituted, strong suspicion fell on B who was at once seized and made over to the Police.—*Ibid.*

MASONIC SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.—We rejoice to observe that the Freemasons at Bombay have come forward in a truly liberal spirit of brotherly charity to the relief of the Shipwrecked Crews of the Vessels lately lost at Bombay, for whom they have already subscribed Two Thousand and Fifty-two Rupees.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

THE CORN LAWS.

In an account of the last illness of the late Mr Morison it appeared that he persevered in taking his own pills to the hour of his death, and that the worse he became the greater became his faith in his nostrum, and the firmer his persuasion that he had not taken enough, and that an increase of the dose was all that was wanted. Our landlords are Morisons, and the Corn Laws are the specific which they will cling to till the King of Terrors comes in with his sliding scale. A rational appeal to the aristocratic legislature against the Corn Laws is about as hopeful an undertaking as would have been an argument addressed to Mr. Morison against the use of his pills. Vain would it have been to show the Hygeist that people were dying of his remedy; his reply would have been that they had not taken enough of it. There is this difference between the two cases, that Mr. Morison's specific filled his pockets, but it would be hard to show who is benefited by the Corn Laws. To borrow an expressive sporting phrase, the landlords "ride home" on the farmers, or, in plain words, prey on their substance in the high rents which they are enabled to keep up by the false expectations created by the Corn Laws. The farmer, having entered into improvident contracts, is gutted of his capital, but the landlord is not eventually enriched, so vicious is the system, and it may rather be said that he is the smallest sufferer by the Corn Laws than an actual gainer. Then, as to the condition of the labourer, it should be seen to the greatest advantage under the management of the Duke of Buckingham, who is the Morison of the agricultural quackery. We quote an example from the *Aylesbury News*:—

"At the very time that the Duke is endeavouring to deny that he stated 9s. a-week to be plenty for the able-bodied married labourer, and to obtain credit for repudiating any such idea, depositions are made before magistrates to the effect that his Grace is actually employing men on his own estate at Wotton at a less sum per week than 9s., and this for that superior kind of labour which honest men and kind masters generally remunerate with an extra shilling or two on the Saturday night! Ask any one of the Guardians of the Aylesbury Union which parishes give the board most trouble, and in which are the working classes most badly off, and he will tell you Ashendon, Waddesdon, and Wotton—the very parishes in which the Duke's property is situated, and in which his Grace chiefly resides. The very week before the memorable 9s. a-week speech was made, a deposition was taken before the Ashendon bench of magistrates, stating that only 8s. a-week could be earned in that neighbourhood at the best of work, and that the highest rate of wages there paid, even in harvest, was but 9s. On Saturday last, at the Aylesbury petty sessions, a labourer from the Duke's neighbourhood stated his wages to be but 8s. a-week, 1s. of which he had to pay for lodging. Where is the value of the Duke's attempted denial with such facts as these staring him in the face? But we have a worse case than either of these to present to the public—a charge of positive cruelty against the Duke of Buckingham equal, in enormity to any formerly practised in his name on his West Indian property. For the particulars we refer to our report of the proceedings of the Aylesbury Petty Sessions on Saturday last, where it is stated that Mr. Bonsor, the Governor of the Aylesbury Union Poorhouse observed, in reply to an observation of some of the magistrates that 8s. a-week was a shameful rate of wages, that '*a young man came into the workhouse the previous day, who had been hoeing beans for the Duke of Buckingham, and who earned but 4s. a-week: who had been living upon bread and lard, with only half a pound of meat a-week, and who was so reduced that he had the appearance of an old man, although he was not more than nineteen years of age!!*' At this statement, says our reporter, the magistrates appeared thunder-struck, and well they might. Is not this conduct of his Grace in cruel consistency with his declaration that 9*s*. a-week was sufficient for a labourer with a large family? Here is a single man bean-hoeing (an employment at which men earn from 12s. to 15s. a-week, and often more), for his Grace the Duke of Buckingham at 4s. a-week, at a time when wheat is nearly 80s. the quarter!"

The man's wages were on the sliding scale and as the price of his noble master's corn rose, the price of his own labour fell. The Duke of Buckingham appears to be repeating the experiment recorded in the *Facetiæ of Hierocles*, of the scholar who trained his horse to live without corn by daily diminishing his allowance, and who had all but carried his system to success when the beast died of starvation. There is a consistency in this attempt of the Duke, for if, by making wages fine by degrees and beautifully less, he can wean his labourers from bread, there will be an end of the hardships of the Corn Laws so far as they are concerned.

A fine sight it would be to see an estate cultivated by ghosts like the poor creature above described—"airy nothings," the attenuated shadows of husbandmen, with the premature signs of age, which show what advances man makes by virtue of Corn Laws. We can imagine the pride with which the Duke would point out one of these labourers at 4s. a week—ten-pound lifeholders:—

'There, you see that fine fellow; you would guess him at fourscore, but he is not out of his teens; and blockheads pretend that things are thrown back by the Corn Laws, which, as you see, with proper management advance a mere boy to the state of extreme age! Talk of the impossibility of putting old heads on young shoulders; my management, under the blessed Corn Laws, does it.'

The debate on Mr. Villiers's motion for a committee to consider the operation of the Corn Laws, could not be expected to present any novelty in argument, but trite as the subject is, interest was given to it by the spirit and vigour with which it was discussed by Mr. Villiers, and he told the country gentlemen some old truths with a new plainness and courage. He was ably seconded by Mr. Strutt.

Mr. Warburton declared that rather than have no change at all, he would vote for a low fixed duty—an alternative against which some of the friends of free trade rather impolitiely pledged themselves last year.

Lord John Russell spoke with excellent sense and spirit on the question—

"He owned that, looking at the various parties effected by the present law, he could hardly see one that was permanently benefited, whilst most were very great losers. (Cheers.) With respect to the capital of the manufacturers and merchants, who felt that by these laws they were involved, he need not say that they were losers. With respect to the labouring man, whether he was an agricultural labourer or an artisan, he was a sufferer by these laws. It had been said that wages would be diminished by any alteration, and his hon. friend the member for Lincolnshire (Mr Handley) had given that as the reason why the labourers opposed the repeal. He (Lord J. Russell) doubted whether even the nominal wages would be diminished; but even if for a time they were, such a diminution would not lessen the real wages paid to the labourer. If there was a call for an increase of labour—if there was, for instance, a greater demand for manufacturing products, there would be a greater demand for labour—the labourers would find real diminution of wages, and would benefit by the repeal. With respect to the farmers, he conceived that they also were losers, as the manufacturers had been formerly found to be in articles of production, by making corn partake so much of the character of a monopoly. The monopoly was so mischievous that in the course of several years of abundant harvests they had been quite unable to dispose of their produce. The consequence was, that under this very law they had seen the farmers applying to the house, complaining of great distress, asking the house to appoint a committee to investigate the causes, and to afford to them relief, whilst they were all this time protected by this very law. (Cheers.) The only class that received an apparent advantage from those laws was those who were in receipt of the rents, and he admitted that he conceived they had as little interest in their maintenance as any other class in the community. (Hear, hear.) He beleved that whatever conduced to the general prosperity of the country—that whatever tended to increase trade, to spread manufactories, and to add to the national wealth, must contribute essentially to the prosperity of the landlords—they having the first great

advantage of a market close at hand, and when competing with foreigners having every circumstance in their favour. He thought, therefore, that by any alteration in the Corn Laws, which should be made with discretion, so far from being losers, the farmers and the landowners would be great gainers. (Hear.)"

Lord John, however, does not assent to the proposition of entirely abolishing the Corn Laws. On the ground that all other protective duties cannot be swept away, he argues for continuing the protection of agriculture, but by a moderate fixed duty instead of the fallacious fluctuating scale. We dispute the soundness of this conclusion; the wisest course we are confident would be the entire abolition; but we agree with Mr. Warburton that a low fixed duty, with all the objections attaching to it, is to be preferred to the continuance of the present system. It will be a middle point between the extreme of bad and the extreme of good, and as such should not be spurned.

Relying on their majority, the landlords left the battle to the rear-rank men of the Tory party. In lieu of argument, the supporters of the Corn Laws made a very free exhibition of their insolence, and the speakers for the motion had to encounter all the most unmannerly expressions of a fierce contempt. The French proverb says truly, They laugh well who laugh the last. The day of reckoning will come, and a stormy day it will be.

The most whimsical Corn Law speech was that of Mr. Muntz. Birmingham sends very queer crotchets to Parliament. How is it that representatives of Birmingham have such a propensity for currency doctoring? Is it a hankering for the old trade in base coin which rendered the name of the town proverbial for counterfeit?

The division was rather better than we had expected, 179 having voted for the Committee, making, with 19 pairs, the largest minority which has yet been had; and many opponents of the Corn Laws, not prepared for a division on that night, were absent without pairs.

At a meeting, the next day, of the Anti-Corn Law Delegates, Mr. Milner Gibson remarked as follows on the signs of the progress of the house, both in the increasing numbers of its supporters and the alarms of the autocrats and their ludicrous notions of the heinousness of the agitation, and as ludicrous proposals for the suppression of it:—

"Mr Milner Gibson cordially concurred in the recommendation that had been given them—not to despair, for he believed no question had made so rapid a progress in the public mind as this. When they considered the number of signatures for repeal last year was only 500,000, and this year a million and a half—that the number of signatures last year in favour of the Corn Laws was 420,000, while this year there were but 225,000, he thought they would think with him that their cause had made extraordinary progress, and that that of their adversaries had declined. He was indeed astonished at their great success, and at the number of signatures they had obtained from the agricultural districts. (Hear, hear.) That in those districts the farmers should have been obliged to resort to physical force to put down the lecturers, for fear they should make converts, was a sure sign the enemy felt the repeal cause was gaining ground. (cheers.) He understood from good authority that the magistrates of East Suffolk had mooted the question whether it was not possible to arrest an anti-Corn lecturer for a seditious libel (laughter), *i. e.* for libelling the Corn laws, having the opinion that it was one of the institutions of the country, and that it was acknowledged constitutional policy to maintain the landed interest, even at the sacrifice of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country. What can justices of the peace do better than prevent a law being libelled which keeps up rents; and what more constitutional than to treat the advocacy of free trade as sedition? Truly worthy of the great unpaid! He understood, in fact it was rumoured, that an application had been made to the Secretary of State to know whether it would not be right and proper to arrest an anti-Corn Law lecturers for a seditious libel. (Loud laughter.) He did not think those magistrates would take such an imprudent step, but if they did, he thought they would thereby greatly advance the used of repeal. The violence which had been cause towards their lecturers had had the effect of rallying the labourers to protect them, and in the town of Saxmundham, after the attack on Mr. Ackland, of which no doubt they had read in the newspapers, the labourers in the neighbourhood assembled, determined to protect them, and to hear the arguments fairly through; and after the lecture a petition was numerously signed, and many of the signatures were those of many farmers themselves." —*Examiner, May* 31.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Saturday Morning.

The week has brought much ill luck to the Gentlemen of Loyd's, who, according to accredited accounts, are pretty deeply in the hole on some St. Petersburg trips, the Vulture steamer and the Chase (Hull trader) both "done to a considerable amount in the room," having foundered, the former at Oessel, the latter at Norga. This, consequently, has produced no small excitement in the Subscribers' Room, which is generally a scene of bustle. A certain Company is also reported to "have done" (but are now themselves "done") a goodly share on the steamer, and have been equally fortunate in other risks—among them, a heavy vessel in the China trade. These must be sad times for the writers, if the premiums are no better than 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent., and so early in the season. We fear the vaunted boastings of Lloyd's being the shipping Emporium of the world will not be long lived without its supporters have better remuneration for their risks and anxiety.

Tea is evidently getting *weak* in the market; prices, therefore, daily decline. The Leaf-walk on 'Change is deserted, except by the Brokers; and at Garraway's the speculations of the after-hour are abandoned for the glass of punch and quiet cigar. Some few packages are declared for sale next week, but whether there will be buyers is no great query to determine. Speaking the sentiment of some of the oldest cocks of the trade, there is every probability of the whole being bought in, the market not attracting *feats*. Fudge from China, *ad interim*, may produce a small spirit.

The "wind-up" of Tuesday in the Home Funds was a subject of congratulation to many, and disappointment for a few—these, the jobbers who sold for a Bear Account. Money was not so easily had, as the great bargains brought on speculation; and when it was found men wanted the stiff for pay-day, the lenders and the Discount folk could not do it under 6 per cent., the latter thinking it time to retrieve the losses of the late immense Bill defalcation, the paper of which now floats in the Market valueless. However, the difficulties of the day were surmounted, and fresh courage gave fresh impetus to the dabbling fraternity, "the middle men;" and this gave prices a rising appearance. In their wake followed the Brokers, who for their friends, the public, did some real business at $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. advance on the prices of Saturday; and thus, on pay-day, a healthy market might be said to exist. From that time the demand for money has decreased; and, as usual, when it is found it is not wanted, the Bank, with its professed liberality, came forward with a notice, offering to grant loans at the late rate of 5 per cent. Truly liberal, when in Lombard-street and in the House, it can be obtained for 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On Wednesday, the prices of Consols for Money reached $92\frac{3}{4}$ to 3; and for the Account, $93\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; but, through some sales, they again flattened to $92\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$, and to $93\frac{3}{8}$ Buyers; at which prices they kept till yesterday, when they fell to $92\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$, and 93 to $\frac{1}{2}$. That creation of paper, known as Mountkites, have been looking pleased, contemplating an aerial excursion these fine days, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks his strong-box, and additional taxation, can afford the keeping up of the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$d., which he has sagaciously notified in the advertisement, calling in the March bills, and specifying the June issue. Their quotation is 24s. to 26s. pm.

Next in importance to notice is the Share Market; it will therefore be seen that Foreign Stocks are going down. The arrangement of the half-month's business was the occupation of Thursday, and, although accommodation was required, the men who like the present state of things walked over to the next account with ease. The only glut was of Brighton Shares, and this was occasioned through purchases which the bargainer found he could not conveniently hold; they, then, of course, were thrown upon the market, and taken at lower prices. This, however, was but a temporary depression, for they were again up to their old price yesterday. Great Western, Birmingham, and other favourite lines, are still drawing capital from the pockets of the public at high prices, and such glorious days are a fortune to the Share Broker, for mania "visits like these are few and far between." Great Western were last marked 29 to 30 pm.; Birmingham, 86 to 88 pm.; Blackwall, $2\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pm.; Greenwich, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ per Share; Croydon, $11\frac{3}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{4}$ per Share; and Southampton, $52\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Share.

Yesterday was settling day in the Foreign Market, and as the amount of business throughout the account has been small, the Bulls and Bears were in no way fearful of the result. Mexican Stock has remained steady at $31\frac{7}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$, and Colombian at $26\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; while Spanish and Portugese take the back road—the Active at $27\frac{7}{8}$ to $8\frac{1}{8}$, and the Regency Bonds at $35\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. The faith and credit of the Spanish and Portugese Governments appears vanished for ever. *Jacta est alea.*—*Age, May* 31.

REVIVAL OF PUGILISM.

We are glad to perceive the noble art of self defence, for which Englishmen were formerly so distinguished, inculcating as it does true and generous feelings, in opposition to foreign stabbing and butchering, is likely to be restored to this country. A grand display of sparring took place lately at the St. Stephen's Arms, at which some noted pugilists attended. The first bout was between Stanley, the Derby Pet, and O'Connell, the Pride of St. Giles's. Height and length were in favour of the latter; but the out-and-out science of the former put these advantages on one side—he touched his bulky opponent on the tenderest points, laughed to scorn his attempts to "job," and concluded by throwing him with great severity on his beam-ends, producing such a "rint" as to cause him to sneak away to hide his much injured t—l.

Peel and Russell next ascended the stage. The disparity in size was apparent to every one—Peel being too much for his opponent. After a considerable time spent in sparring, little Johnny attempted to "fib" Peel *à la* Randall. This proved "no go;" though the little one obtained much applause for the manner in which he manœuvred Peel into a corner, from which he had some difficulty in extricating himself. However, at fair stand-up fighting, Russell had not a chance; but Peel, for reasons best known to himself, never followed him up as he might have done. This set-to gave any thing but satisfaction to the spectators.

Sinclair and O'Connell, jun, made almost a real fight of it, both slashing away with much determination. The Irishman eventually got the worst of it.

Sibthorp and Joe Hume.—This was a highly interesting display; the former being a regular John Bull fighter, *à la* Josh. Hudson, Hume, a cautious Scotchman. Sibthorp went up boldly to the head of his opponent, and cut away right and left, to the no small astonishment of Joe; but being possessed of a "conk" of unusual thickness, he was enabled to bear the attack. His attempts at return were awkward in the extreme, and produced roars of laughter. At length Sibthorp, by a tremendous blow on the ogle, which turned the "white black," put an end to the combat.

Palmerston, or as he is called, "Old Cupid," then appeared in opposition to Graham, of Pembroke. Poor Palmerston suffered severely in this encounter, being terribly overmatched. Graham drove him all over the stage; and concluded by giving him a flooring facer, which will do away with the necessity of rouging his face for a long time to come.

The concluding bouts were between Inglis and Morpeth, Sugden and Macauley, Follet and Wilde, Thessiger and Campbell; the second named in each instance having much the worst of it. Another meeting is shortly to take place; and we think we may safely affirm that pugilism is again to be the order of the day.—*Age. May* 31.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

The government of France having determined on the removal of the body af Buonaparte from St. Helena to that country, there to receive a pompous funeral, the public attention is much attracted to the subject, and consequently the following account of the remains and the coffins in which they were deposited may prove interesting. It consists of a "Memorandum concerning the Demise of General Buonaparte," written by Sergeant Millington, then of the St. Helena Artillery, who, as will be seen, took the most active part in the ceremony he describes so minutely. The statement was published some time since in a Calcutta paper, and the editor of that journal vouched for its truth and correctness:—"Sergeant Abraham Millington's memorandum concerning the demise of General Buonaparte.—On Sunday, the 6th of May, 1821, the day after the general's death, I was sent for, while attending divine service, to make a tin coffin for General Napoleon Buonaparte. On Monday, the 7th, I was ordered to attend at Longwood-houses for the purpose of soldering up the body of General Buonaparte in the tin coffin, which was performed in the following manner, in the presence of Generals Bertrand and Montholon, Madame Bertrand, the French chaplain, the French surgeon Mr. A. Darling, Dr. Rushop, his Majesty's 20th Regiment of foot, several of the French domestics, and Samuel Ley, private in the 20th Regiment. The body of the late Napoleon Buonaparte, in full dress, was deposited in a tin coffin, which was lined with white silk and cotton. His cocked hat laid across his thighs, and on the left breast of his coat were a gold star and cross, and several other medals of the same metal; several pieces of coin of various sizes and different values were also put into the coffin. His heart was deposited in a silver urn or tureen filled with spirits, to which I soldered a lid cover of the same material, which was placed between the small parts of his legs. His stomach was deposited in a silver mug, in which there were spirits, which was also put into the coffin. A silver plate, knife, fork, and spoon, and a silver service cup, were also deposited in the coffin. Previously to placing the body of the general in the coffin, the tin lid of the coffin being lined with white silk and stuffed with cotton, it was put in its place, and I soldered it on the coffin enclosing the late General Napoleon Buonaparte and all the abovementioned arterles. This tin coffin, with its contents, was then enclosed in a mahogany coffin, and they were enclosed in a lead coffin, and all were afterwards enclosed in a mahogany coffin, which made in all four coffins.

"ABRAHAM MILLINGTON,
"Sergeant of the St. Helena Artillery."
—*Sunday Times, May* 31.

(*From the Times, June* 3.)

The Madrid journals and letters from our correspondent of the 25th ult. have arrived by express, but their contents are unimportant.

The funds continued to decline. The operations however, were very animated on the 25th, their amount having exceeded 29,000,000 reals. The Five per Cents. left off at $26\frac{1}{4}$ for cash, and at $26\frac{3}{8}$ for the 1st of June.

We have received the *Eco de Arragon* of the 24th, 25th, and 26th ult. Despatches received from the Christino head quarters, dated the 22d, mention that the troops placed under the immediate command of General ESPARTERO remained in the same positions, owing to the prevalence of a most violent north-westerly wind and, to the intensity of the cold. A letter of the 23d, however, states that the weather had cleared up, but was still very severe, and that the army was to resume its march on that day.

We have received by the ordinary express the Paris papers of Monday, with our usual correspondence. The most import portion of their contents is that which throws doubt on the announced demise of the King of PRUSSIA, although communicated to the French Government by telegraph from Coblentz on Saturday last. (*See The Times* of Monday.

The *Frankfort Journal* of the 29th ult. publishes the following article respecting the rumoured death of the King of PRUSSIA:—"Sinister reports circulated last evening on 'Change with regard to the illness of the King of PRUSSIA, and which were founded on an alleged telegraphic despatch form Berlin, dated the 26th, and recived in Coblentz on the same day. The same intelligence was too hastily asserted in the *New Wartzburg Gazette* which was received no doubt by a letter from Coblentz, emanating from the same source as that received in Frankfort. The Coblentz correspondence of the 8th, in the morning, makes no mention of such an event, and a letter from Berlin of the 25th, in the evening, announces, on the contrary, that the KING was somewhat better."

Our Paris letter contends nevertheless that the news was true.

The *Augsburg Cazette* of the 28th ult. states, under date Vienna, the 23d, that Lord BEAUVALE, the ambassador of England in that capital, was seriously ill.

According to advices from Rome of the 19th ult. all the attempts to excite the people of Sicily to revolt against the Government had completely failed. The King and Queen of NAPLES were proceeding on their tour through that island, and had already visited Palermo, Messina, and Syracuse.

The *Gazette Piemontese* of the 27th ult. announces officially that the report of a misunderstanding existing between the Government of Great Britain and Sardinia was a mere fabrication.

The *Moniteur* publishes no bulletin of the military operations in Algeria, although all the other Parisian journals contain letters of the 24th ult., and detailed accounts of the recent expedition to Medeah.

The Dukes of ORLEANS and AUMALE re-entered Algiers, in the evening of the 23d ult., accompanied by Marshal VAILEE, who was coolly received by the population. The Duke of ORLEANS, in his reply to the harangue of M. GUYOT, director of the Interior, intimated that the campaign was only beginning. "I am proud," said the Prince, "and so is my brother, at having paid my debt in the first episode of the great struggle now commencing. It is the well-fixed determination of Government to establish in this land a great people and a great empire; this plan shall be pursued with vigour and believe me it will be comprehended in Paris as well as in Africa."

The Princes sailed on the 27th, and the Marshal was, on the same day, to place himself at the head of the troops, and march in the direction of the Chief. His intention is to abandon Teniah, and to open the road to Medeah, through Miliana, and along the southern declivity of [illegible] as.

The taking of the pass of Teniah on [illegible] appears, from the correspondence of the journals, to have caused the French a greater [illegible] than Marshal VALLEE admitted in his despatches. It became necessary that all intrenchments should be carried with the bayonet. They were gallantly defended by 5,000 Kabyles, who disputed the passage inch by inch. Two days were required to repair the road and render it practicable for the artillery. Medeah, abandoned by its inhabitants, was entered without resistance.

"On the whole," writes the correspondent of the *Commerce*, the army has established itself at Mouzaia and Medeah, after 24 days' campaign, and at the price of 2,000 men, of whom 700 were killed, and the remainder wounded or sick."

The subscription to complete the 2,000,000 francs declared necessary for the proposed remodel of Napoleon's remains, in due pomp, from St. Helena to Paris, appears to have suggested much alarm. M. Odillon Barrot has according, in a letter to the *Courier Francais*, knokced it on the head, and will no doubt, be attacked for it by the journals of Bonapartist and Republican principles.

The Chamber of Deputies met on Monday to discuss the project of law requiring additional credit of 540,000 francs for the blockade of Buenges Ayres. After a few words from M. DE LA GRANGE, the President of the Council rose and stated that ARANA, the Minister of ROSAS, having met Admiral DUPOTET at the table of the commander of the Acteon, made proposals to him, which the Admiral did not accept, but promised to communicate to the Consul-General, M. DE MARTIGNY. Some misunderstanding, it is true, had arisen between the latter and M. DUPOTET, which, however, was attended with no unpleasant consequence. The bleckade continued to be rigorous as ever, and the allies of France, far from being disarmed, were still supplied with arms and money from the squadron. The French Government, added M. THIERS, intended to send a superior agent to La Plata, who, it was hoped, would restore harmony, a moment disturbed in that quarter. Messrs. MERMILLIOD and LACROSSE spoke afterwards, and the credit being put to the vote, was carried by a majority of 222 against 114.

CURIOSITIES AT CANTON.—In the city and suburbs of Canton, there are one thousand six hundred houses of ill-fame, each paying a monthly licence of two hundred dollars to the police. It is known by the issue of permits, that there are daily slaughtered in the City of Canton, twenty-four thousand pigs. PALMERSTON says, for pork and prostitutes, Canton beats Banagher. The *chops* are clearly pork-*chops*, and the *jnnh*-cettings must be curious.

QUEEN OF SPAIN'S PRESENT.—A royal keepsake has just been bestowed by the QUEEN REGENT on General ESPARTERO, in the shape of a cigar-case (petaca), mounted with diamonds of the value of 25,000 dollars, enriched with protraits of Queens Isabel and Christina, wherein her Majesty put, with her own hands, half a dozen best, Havaunas, with injunctions not to smoke them till the 27th inst.—the Regent's birth-day, when the Duke is expected to smoke, if not Cabrera himself, at least some sf his strongholds. Munoz, who never smoke or fired the enemy, received a similar present on his last name-day—San Fernando, whence he is nick-named Ferdinand VIII.

We perceive by a Hull Paper, that woollen mills have been lately established in Italy; and the cloth-workers of Yorkshire, with their families, are emigrating to a considerable number, in order to manage the works and instruct the natives of that country. Think of this, ye mill-owners, before ye halloo on your misguided workmen for a repeal of the Corn Laws! "England, the worksbop of the world?" Pooh, pooh! France, Germany, and now lazy Italy, give the liberal boasteters every hour the *lie*!

AN EXTRAORDINARY JUMPER.—Lieut. Reynard, of tee 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade, now at Winpsor, is one of the most out and-out jumpers on record. Notwithstanding he is a stout-built man, with lots of flesh and fat upoh his loins, he will place eight chairs in a line, close to each other, and without taking a run, and sranding within a few inches of the end chair, make spring and clear the top of the whole of them, the distance being upwards of 12 feet. What a fellow this Reynard to relize the old story of "the fox who jumped over the Parson's gate, &c., &c." By the wpy, has the Queen seen his performances?

PATENT WOOD PAVEMENT.—An exceedingly respectable meeting assembled on Tuesday last, at the Adephi Hotel, to hear an exposition of toe principle adopted by the Metropolitan Patent Wood Pavement Company, by Mr. J. Lee Stevens, who also exhibited models of the invention. Upon the motion of the Worshipful the Mayor, the chair was taken by John Holmes, Esq., Chairman to the Board [illegible] sioners for Highways; and, af[illegible] some length from Mr. Stevens, [illegible] answered many and very det[illegible] to the apparent satisfaction [illegible] (among whom were mauy sci[illegible] tical meu). And the meet[illegible] passed a resolution, approvin[illegible] principles thus successfu[illegible] thanking the expositor [illegible] tions and ample informa[illegible] It was stated at the me[illegible] litan Pateut Wood P[illegible] ready engaged i[illegible] works, and there [illegible] the very general[illegible] casion, that a sp[illegible] sant and use[illegible] laid down i[illegible]

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advantage of a market close at hand, and when competing with foreigners having every circumstance in their favour. He thought, therefore, that by any alteration in the Corn Laws, which should be made with discretion, so far from being losers, the farmers and the landowners would be great gainers. (Hear.)"

Lord John, however, does not assent to the proposition of entirely abolishing the Corn Laws. On the ground that all other protective duties cannot be swept away, he argues for continuing the protection of agriculture, but by a moderate fixed duty instead of the fallacious fluctuating scale. We dispute the soundness of this conclusion; the wisest course we are confident would be the entire abolition; but we agree with Mr. Warburton that a low fixed duty, with all the objections attaching to it, is to be preferred to the continuance of the present system. It will be a middle point between the extreme of bad and the extreme of good, and as such should not be spurned.

Relying on their majority, the landlords left the battle to the rear-rank men of the Tory party. In lieu of argument, the supporters of the Corn Laws made a very free exhibition of their insolence, and the speakers for the motion had to encounter all the most unmannerly expressions of a fierce contempt. The French proverb says truly, They augh well who laugh the last. The day of reckoning will come, and a stormy day it will be.

The most whimsical Corn Law speech was that of Mr. Muntz. Birmingham sends very queer crotchets to Parliament. How is it that representatives of Birmingham have such a propensity for currency doctoring? Is it a hankering for the old trade in base coin which rendered the name of the town proverbial for counterfeit?

The division was rather better than we had expected, 179 having voted for the Committee, making, with 19 pairs, the largest minority which has yet been had; and many opponents of the Corn Laws, not prepared for a division on that night, were absent without pairs.

At a meeting, the next day, of the Anti-Corn Law Delegates, Mr. Milner Gibson remarked as follows on the signs of the progress of the house, both in the increasing numbers of its supporters and the alarms of the autocrats and their ludicrous notions of the heinousness of the agitation, and as ludicrous proposals for the suppression of it:—

"Mr Milner Gibson cordially concurred in the recommendation that had been given them—not to despair, for he believed no question had made so rapid a progress in the public mind as this. When they considered the number of signatures for repeal last year was only 500,000, and this year a million and a half—that the number of signatures last year in favour of the Corn Laws was 420,000, while this year there were but 225,000, he thought they would think with him that their cause had made extraordinary progress, and that that of their adversaries had declined. He was indeed astonished at their great success, and at the number of signatures they had obtained from the agricultural districts. (Hear, hear.) That in those districts the farmers should have been obliged to resort to physical force to put down the lecturers, for fear they should make converts, was a sure sign the enemy felt the repeal cause was gaining ground. (cheers,) He understood from good authority that the magistrates of East Suffolk had mooted the question whether it was not possible to arrest an anti-Corn lecturer for a seditious libel (laughter), *i. e.* for libelling the Corn laws, having the opinion that it was one of the institutions of the country, and that it was acknowledged constitutional policy to maintain the landed interest, even at the sacrifice of the manufacturing and commercila interests of the country. What can justices of the peace do better than prevent a law being libelled which keeps up rents; and what more constitutional than to treat the advocacy of free trade as sedition? Truly worthy of the great unpaid! He understood, in fact it was rumoured, that an application had been made to the Secretary of State to know whether it would not be right and proper to arrest an anti-Corn Law lecturers for a seditious libel. (Loud laughter.) He did not think those magistrates would take such an imprudent step, but if they did, he thought they would thereby greatly advance the used of repeal. The violence which had been cause towards their lecturers had had the effect of rallying the labourers to protect them, and in the town of Saxmundham, after the attack on Mr. Ackland, of which no doubt they had read in the newspapers, the labourers in the neighbourhood assembled, determined to protect them, and to hear the arugments fairly through; and after the lecture a petition was numerously signed, and many of the signatures were those of many farmers themselves." —*Examiner*, *May* 31.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Saturday Morning.

The week has brought much ill luck to the Gentlemen of Loyd's, who, according to accredited accounts, are pretty deeply in the hole on some St. Petersburg trips, the Vulture steamer and the Chase (Hull trader) both "done to a considerable amount in the room," having foundered, the former at Oessel, the latter at Norga. This, consequently, has produced no small excitement in the Subscribers' Room, which is generally a scene of bustle. A certain Company is also reported to "have done" (but are now themselves "done") a goodly share on the steamer, and have been equally fortunate in other risks—among them, a heavy vessel in the China trade. These must be sad times for the writers, if the premiums are no better than 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent., and so early in the season. We fear the vaunted boastings of Lloyd's being the shipping Emporium of the world will not be long lived without its supporters have better remuneration for their risks and anxiety.

Tea is evidently getting *weak* in the market; prices, therefore, daily decline. The Leaf-walk on 'Change is deserted, except by the Brokers; and at Garraway's the speculations of the after-hour are abandoned for the glass of punch and quiet cigar. Some few packages are declared for sale next week, but whether there will be buyers is no great query to determine. Speaking the sentiment of some of the oldest cocks of the trade, there is every probability of the whole being bought in, the market not attracting *fiats*. Fudge from China, *ad interim*, may produce a small spirit.

The "wind-up" of Tuesday in the Home Funds was a subject of congratulation to many, and disappointment for a few—these, the jobbers who sold for a Bear Account. Money was not so easily had, as the great bargains brought on speculation; and when it was found men wanted the stiff for pay-day, the lenders and the Discount folk could not do it under 6 per cent., the latter thinking it time to retrieve the losses of the late immense Bill defalcation, the paper of which now floats in the Market valueless. However, the difficulties of the day were surmounted, and fresh courage gave fresh impetus to the dabbling fraternity, "the middle men;" and this gave prices a rising appearance. In their wake followed the Brokers, who for their friends, the public, did some real business at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. advance on the prices of Saturday; and thus, on pay-day, a healthy market might be said to exist. From that time the demand for money has decreased; and, as usual, when it is found it is not wanted, the Bank, with its professed liberality, came forward with a notice, offering to grant loans at the late rate of 5 per cent. Truly liberal, when in Lombard-street and in the House, it can be obtained for 4 to 4½ per cent. On Wednesday, the prices of Consols for Money reached 92⅜ to 3; and for the Account, 93⅜ to ½; but, through some sales, they again flattened to 92⅝ to ⅞, and to 93⅜ Buyers; at which prices they kept till yesterday, when they fell to 92½ to ⅝, and 93 to ½. That creation of paper, known as Mountkites, have been looking pleased, contemplating an aeriel excursion these fine days, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks his strong-box, and additional taxation, can afford the keeping up of the rate of 2¾d., which he has sagaciously notified in the advertisement, calling in the March bills, and specifying the June issue. Their quotation is 24s. to 26s. pm.

Next in importance to notice is the Share Market; it will therefore be seen that Foreign Stocks are going down. The arrangement of the half-month's business was the occupation of Thursday, and, although accommodation was required, the men who like the present state of things walked over to the next account with ease. The only glut was of Brighton Shares, and this was occasioned through purchases which the bargainer found he could not conveniently hold; they, then, of course, were thrown upon the market, and taken at lower prices. This, however, was but a temporary depression, for they were again up to their old price yesterday. Great Western, Birmingham, and other favourite lines, are still drawing capital from the pockets of the public at high prices, and such glorious days are a fortune to the Share Broker, for mania "visits like these are few and far between." Great Western were last marked 29 to 30 pm.; Birmingham, 86 to 88 pm.; Blackwall, 2⅛ to ⅜ pm.; Greenwich, 10½ to 11½ per Share; Croydon, 11¾ to 12¼ per Share; and Southampton, 52½ to 3½ per Share.

Yesterday was settling day in the Foreign Market, and as the amount of business throughout the account has been small, the Bulls and Bears were in no way fearful of the result. Mexican Stock has remained steady at 31⅞ to 2⅛, and Colombian at 26¼ to ½; while Spanish and Portugese take the back road—the Active at 27⅞ to 8¼, and the Regency Bonds at 35¼ to ½. The faith and credit of the Spanish and Portugese Governments appears vanished for ever. *Jacta est alea.*—*Age*, *May* 31.

REVIVAL OF PUGILISM.

We are glad to perceive the noble art of self defence, for which Englishmen were formerly so distinguished, inculcating as it does true and generous feelings, in opposition to foreign stabbing and butchering, is likely to be restored to this country. A grand display of sparring took place lately at the St. Stephen's Arms, at which some noted pugilists attended. The first bout was between Stanley, the Derby Pet, and O'Connell, the Pride of St. Giles's. Height and length were in favour of the latter; but the out-and-out science of the former put these advantages on one side—he touched his bulky opponent on the tenderest points, laughed to scorn his attempts to "job," and concluded by throwing him with great severity on his beam-ends, producing such a "rint" as to cause him to sneak away to hide his much injured t—l.

Peel and Russell next ascended the stage. The disparity in size was apparent to every one—Peel being too much for his opponent. After a considerable time spent in sparring, little Johnny attempted to "fib" Peel *à la* Randall. This proved "no go;" though the little one obtained much applause for the manner in which he manœuvred Peel into a corner, from which he had some difficulty in extricating himself. However, at fair stand-up fighting, Russell had not a chance; but Peel, for reasons best known to himself, never followed him up as he might have done. This set-to gave any thing but satisfaction to the spectators.

Sinclair and O'Connell, jun, made almost a real fight of it, both slashing away with much determination. The Irishman eventually got the worst of it.

Sibthorp and Joe Hume.—This was a highly interesting display; the former being a regular John Bull fighter, *à la* Josh. Hudson, Hume, a cautious Scotchman. Sibthorp went up boldly to the head of his opponent, and cut away right and left, to the no small astonishment of Joe; but being possessed of a "conk" of unusual thickness, he was enabled to bear the attack. His attempts at return were awkward in the extreme, and produced roars of laughter. At length Sibthorp, by a tremendous blow on the ogle, which turned the "white black," put an end to the combat.

Palmerston, or as he is called, "Old Cupid," then appeared in opposition to Graham, of Pembroke. Poor Palmerston suffered severely in this encounter, being terribly overmatched. Graham drove him all over the stage; and concluded by giving him a flooring facer, which will do away with the necessity of rouging his face for a long time to come.

The concluding bouts were between Inglis and Morpeth, Sugden and Macauley, Follet and Wilde, Thessiger and Campbell; the second named in each instance having much the worst of it. Another meeting is shortly to take place; and we think we may safely affirm that pugilism is again to be the order of the day.—*Age*, *May* 31.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

The government of France having determined on the removal of the body af Buonaparte from St. Helena to that country, there to receive a pompous funeral, the public attention is much attracted to the subject, and consequently the following account of the remains and the coffins in which they were deposited may prove interesting. It consists of a "Memorandum concerning the Demise of General Buonaparte," written by Sergeant Millington, then of the St. Helena Artillery, who, as will be seen, took the most active part in the ceremony he describes so minutely. The statement was published some time since in a Calcutta paper, and the editor of that journal vouched for its truth and correctness:—"Sergeant Abraham Millington's memorandum concerning the demise of General Buonaparte.—On Sunday, the 6th of May, 1821, the day after the general's death, I was sent for, while attending divine service, to make a tin coffin for General Napoleon Buonaparte. On Monday, the 7th, I was ordered to attend at Longwood-houses for the purpose of soldering up the body of General Buonaparte in the tin coffin, which was performed in the following manner, in the presence of Generals Bertrand and Montholon, Madame Bertrand, the French chaplain, the French surgeon Mr. A. Darling, Dr. Rushop, his Majesty's 20th Regiment of foot, several of the French domestics, and Samuel Ley, private in the 20th Regiment. The body of the late Napoleon Buonaparte, in full dress, was deposited in a tin coffin, which was lined with white silk and cotton. His cocked hat laid across his thighs, and on the left breast of his coat were a gold star and cross, and several other medals of the same metal; several pieces of coin of various sizes and different values were also put into the coffin. His heart was deposited in a silver urn or tureen filled with spirits, to which I soldered a lid cover of the same material, which was placed between the small parts of his legs. His stomach was deposited in a silver mug, in which there were spirits, which was also put into the coffin. A silver plate, knife, fork, and spoon, and a silver service cup, were also deposited in the coffin. Previously to placing the body of the general in the coffin, the tin lid of the coffin being lined with white silk and stuffed with cotton, it was put in its place, and I soldered it on the coffin enclosing the late General Napoleon Buonaparte and all the abovementioned arterles. This tin coffin, with its contents, was then enclosed in a mahogany coffin, and they were enclosed in a lead coffin, and all were afterwards enclosed in a mahogany coffin, which made in all four coffins.

"ABRAHAM MILLINGTON,
"Sergeant of the St. Helena Artillery."
—*Sunday Times*, *May* 31.

(*From the Times, June* 3,)

The Madrid journals and letters from our correspondent of the 25th ult. have arrived by express, but their contents are unimportant.

The funds continued to decline. The operations however, were very animated on the 25th, their amount having exceeded 29,000,000 reals. The Five per Cents. left off at 26¾ for cash, and at 26⅜ for the 1st of June.

We have received the *Eco de Arragon* of the 24th, 25th, and 26th ult. Despatches received from the Christino head quarters, hated the 22d, mention that the troops placed under the immediate command of General ESPARTERO remained in the same positions, owing to the prevalence of a most violent north-westerly wind and, to the intensity of the cold. A letter of the 23d, however, states that the weather had cleared up, but was still very severe, and that the army was to resume its march on that day.

We have received by the ordinary express the Paris papers of Monday, with our usual correspondence. The most import portion of their contents is that which throws doubt on the announced demise of the King of PRUSSIA, although communicated to the French Government by telegraph from Coblentz on Saturday last. (*See The Times* of Monday.

The *Frankfort Journal* of the 29th ult. publishes the following article respecting the rumoured death of the King of PRUSSIA:—"Sinister reports circulated last evening on 'Change with regard to the illness of the King of PRUSSIA, and which were founded on an alleged telegraphic despatch form Berlin, dated the 26th, and received in Coblentz on the same day. The same intelligence was too hastily asserted in the *New Wartzburg Gazette* which was received no doubt by a letter from Coblentz, emanating from the same source as that received in Frankfort. The Coblentz correspondence of the 8th, in the morning, makes no mention of such an event, and a letter from Berlin of the 25th, in the evening, announces, on the contrary, that the KING was somewhat better."

Our Paris letter contends nevertheless that the news was true.

The *Augsburg Cazette* of the 28th ult. states, under date Vienna, the 23d, that Lord BEAUVALE, the ambassador of England in that capital, was seriously ill.

According to advices from Rome of the 19th ult. all the attempts to excite the people of Sicily to revolt against the Government had completely failed. The King and Queen of NAPLES were proceeding on their tour through that island, and had already visited Palermo, Messina, and Syracuse.

The *Gazette Piemontese* of the 27th ult. announces officially that the report of a misunderstanding existing between the Government of Great Britain and Sardinia was a mere fabrication.

The *Monitear* publishes no bulletin of the military operations in Algeria, although all the other Parisian journals contain letters of the 24th ult., and detailed accounts of the recent expedition to Medeah.

The Dukes of ORLEANS and AUMALE re-entered Algiers, in the evening of the 23d ult., accompanied by Marshal VAILEE, who was coolly received by the population. The Duke of ORLEANS, in his reply to the harangue of M, GUYOT, director of the Interior, intimated that the campaign was only beginning. "I am proud," said the Prince, "and so is my brother, at having paid my debt in the first episode of the great struggle now commencing. It is the well-fixed determination of Government to establish in this land a great people and a great empire; this plan shall be pursued with vigour and believe me it will be comprehended in Paris as well as in Africa."

The Princes sailed on the 27th, and the Marshal was, on the same day, to place himself at the head of the troops, and march in the direction of the Chief. His intention is to abandon Teniah, and to open the road to Medeah, through Miliana, and along the southern declivity of [illegible] as.

The taking of the pass of Teniah on [illegible] appears, from the correspondence of the journals, to have caused the French a greater [illegible] than Marshal VALLEE admitted in his despatches. It became necessary that all intrenchments should be carried with the bayonet. They were gallantly defended by 5,000 Kabyles, who disputed the passage inch by inch. Two days were required to repair the road and render it practicable for the artillery. Medeah, abandoned by its inhabitants, was entered without resistance.

"On the whole," writes the correspondent of the *Commerce*, the army has established itself at Mouzaia and Medeah, after 24 days' campaign, and at the price of 2,000 men, of whom 700 were killed, and the remainder wounded or sick."

The subscription to complete the 2,000,000 francs declared necessary for the proposed removal of Napoleon's remains, in due pomp, from St. Helena to Paris, appears to have suggested much alarm. M. Odillon Barrot has according, in a letter to the *Courier Francais*, knocked it on the head, and will no doubt, be attacked for it by the journals of Bonaparist and Republican principles.

The Chamber of Deputies met on Monday to discuss the project of law requiring additional credit of 540,000 francs for the blockade of Buenges Ayres. After a few words from M. DE LA GRANGE, the President of the Council rose and stated that ARANA, the Minister of ROSAS, having met Admiral DUPOTET at the table of the commander of the Acteon, made proposals to him, which the Admiral did not accept, but promised to communicate to the Consul-General, M. DE MARTIGNY. Some misunderstanding, it is true, had arisen between the latter and M. DUPOTET, which, however, was attended with no unpleasant consequence. The blockade continued to be rigorous as ever, and the allies of France, far from being disarmed, were still supplied with arms and money from the squadron. The French Government, added M. THIERS, intended to send a superior agent to La Plata, who, it was hoped, would restore harmony, a moment disturbed in that quarter. Messrs. MERMILLIOD and LACROSSE spoke afterwards, and the credit being put to the vote, was carried by a majority of 222 against 114.

CURIOSITIES AT CANTON.—In the city and suburbs of Canton, there are one thousand six hundred houses of ill-fame, each paying a monthly licence of two hundred dollars to the police. It is known by the issue of permits, that there are daily slaughtered in the City of Canton, twenty-four thousand pigs. PALMERSTON says, for pork and prostitutes, Canton beats Banagher. The *chops* are clearly pork-*chops*, and the *jinh*-cettings must be curious.

QUEEN OF SPAIN'S PRESENT.—A royal keepsake has just been bestowed by the QUEEN REGENT on General ESPARTERO, in the shape of a cigar-case (petaca), mounted with diamonds of the value of 25,000 dollars, enriched with protraits of Queens Isabel and Christina, wherein her Majesty put, with her own hands, half a dozen best Havaunas, with injunctions not to smoke them till the 27th inst.—the Regent's birth-day, when the Duke is expected to smoke, if not Cabrera himself, at least some sf his strongholds. Munoz, who never smoke or fired the enemy, received a similar present on his last name-day—San Fernando, whence he is nick-named Fred-nand VIII.

We perceive by a Hull Paper, that woollen mills have been lately established in Italy; and the cloth-workers of Yorkshire, with their families, are emigrating to a considerable number, in order te manage the works and instruct the natives of that country. Think of this, ye mill-owners, before ye halloo on your misguided workmen for a repeal of the Corn Laws! "England, the worksbop of the world?" Pooh, pooh! France, Germany, and now lazy Italy, give the liberal boasteters every hour the *lie*!

AN EXTRAORDINARY JUMPER.—Lieut. Reynard, of tee 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade, now at Winpsor, is one of the most out and-out jumpers on record. Notwithstanding he is a stout-built man, with lots of flesh and fat upoh his loins, he will place eight chairs in a line, close to each other, and without taking a run, and sranding within a few inches of the end chair, make spring and clear the top of the whole of them, the distance being upwards of 12 feet. What a fellow this Reynard to relize the old story of "the fox who jumped over the Parsou's gate, &c., &c." By the wpy, has the Queen seen his performances?

PATENT WOOD PAVEMENT.—An exceedingly respectable meeting assembled on Tuesday last, at the Adephi Hotel, to hear an exposition of toe principle adopted by the Metropolitan Patent Wood Pavement Compauy, by Mr. J. Lee Stevens, who also exhibited models of the invention. Upon the motion of the Worshipful the Mayor, the chair was taken by J. Holmes, Esq., Chairman to the Board [illegible] sioners for Highways; and, af[illegible] some length from Mr. Stevens, [illegible] answered many and very det[illegible] to the apparent satisfaction [illegible] (among whom were mauy sci[illegible] tical meu). And the meet[illegible] passed a resolution, approvin[illegible] principles thus successfu[illegible] thanking the expositor [illegible] tions and ample informa[illegible] It was stated at the me[illegible] litan Pateut Wood P[illegible] ready engaged i[illegible] works, and there [illegible] the very general[illegible] casion, that a sp[illegible] sant and usef[illegible] laid down i[illegible]

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